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ten point text and eight point notes. The authorities cited for historical matter are rarely the originals, reference being usually made to Minor's Institutes, Thomas's Coke, and Williams on Real Property, or other standard authors, for these. The citations to American decisions both early and late are quite numerous, the table of cases cited in the 957 pages including in the neighborhood of 5000 cases, of which the great majority are American.

Presumably the publishers design the text for use as a means of review where the case system alone prevails as a system of study in class, as a companion book to a collection of cases if the teacher prefers, or as a sole basis of instruction, the more styles the better. We see no reason why it would not serve in either capacity.

J. R. R.

THE LAW OF TAXATION IN MICHIGAN. By Willis Baldwin. Detroit: Drake Law Book Company, 1909, pp. xix, 747.

This work does not purport to be a discussion of the principles of taxation, but the author states that he has attempted to show what the law of Michigan is at the present time rather than to suggest what it should be. As a collection of the statutory provisions and decisions concerning taxation it should prove to be a useful manual for the lawyer and the public officer. Little reference is made to the decisions of other courts than those of Michigan and almost no reference is made to the statutes of other states. As statutes similar to those of Michigan exist in other states and as they have been construed by other courts, comparisons might have been made that would have been helpful to Michigan lawyers and courts in cases of doubt, and such comparisons might perhaps have tended to produce general uniformity in this important field. The Michigan decisions are, however, very fully cited and the reader may find in the volume practically all of them down to the date of its publication. Amendments to the statutes made at the legislative session of 1909 are also noted, but there are some curious inaccuracies in referring to these: for example at p. 84, Act No. 309 of 1909 is referred to as Act No. 175; at pages 146 and 149, Act No. 292 is mentioned as Act No. 127; at pages 214 and 234, Act No. 19, 1909, is referred to as Act No. 8; at p. 58 Act No. 298, Laws 1909, is called No. 148; and at p. 81, Act No. 242 is referred to as Act No. 99. It would have been well had there been a reference to Act. No. 114, Laws 1909, amending the law as to plats, and requiring the county treasurer's certificate as to the payment of taxes before the auditor-general may approve the plat; and mention might also have been made of the exemptions from taxation provided for by Act No. 84 of the Laws of 1909.

BRIEF MAKING AND THE USE OF LAW BOOKS. By William M. Lile, Henry S. Redfield, Eugene Wambaugh, Edson R. Sunderland, Alfred F. Mason, and Roger W. Cooley. Second Edition, edited by Roger W. Cooley, Special Lecturer on Legal Bibliography. St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1909, pp. xii, 574.

The first edition of this work, which appeared in 1906, was good, but this edition is better. Parts of the work have been rewritten and new chapters have been added. An improvement has been made in rearranging the matter